

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF EUREKA, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 2006

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 150th anniversary of the City of Eureka, Humboldt County, CA.

The search for gold in the nearby Trinity Mountains brought the first settlers to Humboldt Bay in 1850. By 1856, the burgeoning settlement—Eureka, I have found it!—was designated the seat of government for Humboldt County by the California Legislature, and on April 18th of the same year officially became the city of Eureka.

The massive stands of redwoods and abundant salmon did not go unnoticed by early entrepreneurs, and soon Eureka had many lumber mills and fishing boats. This wealth of natural resources set the stage for Eureka to dominate the regional timber and fishing industries for the next 150 years.

Eureka, the heart of the "Redwood Empire," has been a destination for travelers since it was first discovered. In 1914, the first railroad was constructed that tied the community by land to San Francisco. Roads, and the automobile, followed and brought even greater appreciation of the natural splendor of the city and its surroundings. Tourism remains an important part of the area's economy.

The preservation of the architectural heritage of the community was acknowledged by the Eureka Heritage Society's effort in 1987 that identified over 1,200 historically significant and diverse buildings in the city. This unique heritage, and the celebrated Carson Mansion, draw tourists from around the world to enjoy the diversity of architecture, antique shops, art galleries, and fine restaurants.

Eureka's waterfront harkens back to its reputation as a lively place for timber workers, sailors, fishermen, and miners. A walk along today's waterfront reflects a 30-year renaissance led by the city to celebrate longstanding traditions and a dynamic future—the Woodley Island Marina, a newly constructed public boardwalk and fisherman's dock, the Sacco Amphitheater, Adorni Center, Wharfinger Building, Small Boat Basin and the Eureka Main Library.

The citizens of Eureka have always set a high standard for cultural achievement. In 1879, Eureka established the first publicly supported library in the State of California; in 2000 they gathered to celebrate the conversion of the Carnegie Library to house the Morris Graves Museum of the Arts. Eureka is a vibrant cultural center with repertory theater, dance and music, and a celebrated Arts Alive that connects people and art and business. Today the city of Eureka carries on the proud traditions of its early founders, while incorporating the best of modern life into its historic character.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize the city of Eureka, one of the finest and most vibrant cities in California, on the occasion of its 150th anniversary.

IN HONOR AND RECOGNITION OF
CHIEF JACK MURPHY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 2006

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Chief Jack Murphy, whose recent retirement as the chief of police with the city of Brooklyn reflects 40 years of excellence in law enforcement, framed by leadership, accomplishment, integrity and an unwavering commitment on behalf of the security and safety of the people of Brooklyn.

Chief Murphy's illustrious career in law enforcement began in 1966, when he became a police officer with the city of Brooklyn. He honorably served our Nation in Vietnam, and soon thereafter resumed his vocation in law enforcement. Chief Murphy and his wife Marie continue to hold family and community as the foundation of their lives. Together they raised four children: Ann Marie, Matthew, Mary Beth and Maureen. Both Chief Murphy and Marie Murphy followed the call of service to others and instilled the significance of integrity, hard work and giving back to others within their children. Marie has devoted her career to the teaching profession.

Beyond his expertise in law enforcement and exceptional leadership abilities, Chief Murphy is known for his unwavering work ethic, affable nature and personal and professional integrity. Straightforward, fair and honest, Chief Murphy garnered the admiration and respect of everyone around him, and was consistently unfazed by the inevitable ebb and flow of small town politics.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor, gratitude and recognition of Chief Jack Murphy. His exceptional tenure as police officer and chief with the city of Brooklyn is forever framed in integrity, efficiency and accomplishment, and will continue to strengthen the foundation of safety and security for every resident and business owner of Brooklyn. I wish Chief Murphy, his wife Marie, and their three daughters and son, an abundance of health, peace and happiness as he journeys onward from here.

FANNIE LOU HAMER, ROSA PARKS, AND CORETTA SCOTT KING VOTING RIGHTS ACT REAUTHORIZATION AND AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 2006

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9) to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965:

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 9, the Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Act reauthorization. Since the law's inception in 1965, this landmark legislation has protected the right to vote for millions of United States citizens.

There has been great progress made since the Voting Rights Act was signed into law by President Johnson on August 6, 1965. But, so much more must be done. There are still many places in our country where Americans experience discrimination when they go to the polls. In order for the United States to truly be the greatest nation ever known, we must ensure that when citizens choose to go to the polls, they do not face obstacles created to disenfranchise them.

Our Nation's history is replete with examples of people's right to vote being impeded. Furthermore, unconscionable violence and discriminatory obstacles such as poll taxes, literacy tests and grandfather clauses were used to deny African American citizens the right to vote. The Voting Rights Act provided extensive protection to minority communities by prohibiting any voting practice that would abridge the right to vote on the basis of race. In 1975, the Voting Rights Act was expanded to protect the voting rights of other minority voters—such as Latinos, Native Americans, Asian Americans and Alaskan Natives—by requiring language assistance at the polls.

From California to Texas to my home State of New York, minority voters have a greater voice in elections due to the Voting Rights Act. In fact, my home State of New York is directly affected by two important sections of the Voting Rights Act. Voters in the majority of districts in New York State are provided with important language materials to assist them in the voting process if English is not their native language. In addition, voters are also protected by having any new State voting rules and regulations approved by the Federal Government before they can be enacted. Extending the Voting Rights Act is essential to protecting the voting rights of New Yorkers as well as voters throughout the country.

The Voting Rights Act is one of the most effective civil rights laws ever enacted. Reauthorizing the Act is vital to ensure that the progress made, is preserved.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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